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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

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CLUB PRICES.—In Advance.—Weekly—3 copy $5; 10 copies or more $4 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

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If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or, at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. All instances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

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1 week $1 00	1 month, one month $8 00
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Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices as advertisements.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to attract public attention, 25 cents per line; the only inserted at the discretion of the editors.
No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements, seven-per-cent discretion and 10 per cent for each insertion; each change counted as a new advertisement. Special contracts for regular business by the season or year on reasonable terms, $72 for one boat, and so for each additional boat.
Advertisements intended only for the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices, if inserted in that paper. Job work and other public meetings, and each like, half price.
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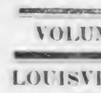
MEDICAL.



COUGHS, BRONCHITIS,

HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, ATHECTIONS OF THE THROAT, and PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

"Indian Balsam for Coughs, Colds, &c."—Rev. Dr. Burchard, Pastor Fifth Presbyterian Church, N. Y

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.

Daily Journal mailed $6 if paid in advance, or $7 if not so paid; $3 for six months; country Daily $5. Tri-Weekly $3 — any period less than one year 50 cents a month; Weekly $2.

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Each square, first insertion.....$1 00
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☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

Orders for Job Work received at this office.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY, AN. 30, 1859

☞ It has ended as we expected, in part at least. The Democratic State convention has met, nominated a purely Lecompton ticket, endorsed the Administration, and adjourned; it has met, and done all this—manifested this open and utter contempt for the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the State—without exciting, so far as we have yet ascertained, any but the very feeblest protest on the part of the victims of its proscription and its scorn. Whether the faintness of this struggle against Buchanan was owing to the overpowering strength of the Lecompton men in the convention or to the lassitude of their adversaries, we are at present unable to say, and unwilling to conjecture. We may be able to speak on this point with greater certainty to-morrow. Meanwhile, the ticket proposed by the convention challenges a word of present comment.

Bertish Magoffin, the convention's candidate for the governorship, is, we believe, a man of excellent character, and of fair, though not of high, abilities. Mr. Magoffin canvassed the State in the Summer of 1856 as the Democratic candidate for the lieutenant governorship, and is, accordingly, in a superficial way, very generally known by the people. He is not a man who is at all likely to prove "dangerous with the masses." Nearly everybody in the State, we presume, has formed some definite idea of him as an electioneerer and a speaker; and, it is hardly too much to say, the estimate of him in these respects entertained even by his own political friends is not an exceedingly flattering one. His hold on the popular admiration is by no means firm. Mr. Magoffin is personally, we doubt not, a most estimable gentleman; but, with no pretensions whatever to the qualifications of a statesman, he is not an able, an eloquent, or even a skillful politician. His deficiencies as a public man are very numerous and striking. He lacks, in our opinion, solidity of judgment, elevation of character, political experience, knowledge of affairs, and public address. As an electioneerer, he has little dignity and no tact; as a speaker, we but echo the prevailing impression when we say that he exhibited some of the ridiculous traits of Tom Marshall's oratory (ridiculous we must always be exalted by his transforming genius) without any of its admirable ones—"the contortions of the Sibyl without her inspiration." On the whole, Mr. Magoffin, considered with respect to his running qualities, is a respectable candidate, but not a strong one. We shall witness in his canvass of that sort of redundant popularity which implied when a candidate is said to "run ahead of his ticket." Mr. Magoffin must be content with the votes of the "Unwashed," and, if we are not mistaken, he will have to make up his mind to lose a few of the cleanest of them. The convention, we think, might have made a better nomination; it could very hear making a worse. In fact, it escaped this crowning calamity only by falling into it in the second degree.

The convention's selection of Lynn Boyd as its candidate for the lieutenant-governorship is an act to which certainly nothing but the sternest necessity could have driven it. At all events, the convention, we understand, nominated Boyd actually under the sternest necessity. A determined aspirant for the first place on the ticket, Lynn Boyd, the raping, insatiate mediocrist, pampered with higher and more numerous political distinctions than were ever before showered on a man of his mean merits, resolved, we are informed, instead of retiring with decency when the weight of his unpopularity had defeated his aspirations, to demand, and did virtually demand, the second place, as the price of his submission to his exclusion from the first. The convention, thus, was compelled to choose between letting Boyd's political carcass to Magoffin, and giving mortal umbrage to an influential section of the party. Conceiving that Boyd's name might follow formidable than his opposition, and concluding that the ticket had better carry weight than buoyancy upon the wind, the convention yielded, reluctantly, to doubtless to the former alternative, and gave Boyd the second place on the ticket. If he is satisfied and the rest of the Democracy can stand it we have no complaint to offer. On the contrary, we are eminently gratified.

The convention's candidates for the offices of Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction are both highly creditable ones. Grant Green is one of the few intelligent young men we have met in our lives who have impressed us as conscientious votaries of Democracy. He seems really to believe in the thing. Mr. Richardson, so far as we know, is personally without reproach. Yet why was the nomination he has received not given to our young friend Harney, who was a strong competitor for it, whose qualifications are at least as great, and whose character is as unblemished as anybody's? This question is easily answered. The nomination was not given to young Harney, because he is an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and the son of his father. That is the whole of it. The convention assembled with the determination to endorse the Administration, and nominate a Lecompton ticket, pure and simple. The idea of throwing a crumb to the letter-do did not come within its design. And accordingly no solitary crumb was thrown to them. What has our long-forbearing neighbor of the Democrat to say to this? Will he abide by his language of so late a date as yesterday? "As to another doctrine once hinted, but more recently avowed," said our neighbor in his issue of yesterday, when however the action of the convention was only partially known, "to suffer no Anti-Lecompton Democrat to be on the ticket—it is the old Know-Nothing rallying cry, to put 'none but Americans on guard.' They affirmed that they did not wish to exclude Catholics or foreigners from voting. Oh, no! But simply to retain them honors and offices. The Democratic party overwhelmingly rebuked this system of persecution, as in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and contrary to the creed of the party." Now that it transpires that the convention has done the very thing, and done it in the case of our neighbor's own blood, too, with what words and deeds will he respond to it? The iron hand of this "system of persecution," which he yesterday denounced as "in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and contrary to the creed of the party," has been laid heavily on him. What are his words now? Cold and biting breath?

Whatever our neighbor of the Democrat may feel it consistent with his conscience and his self respect to say or do, we are assured that hundreds and thousands of his political friends and admirers in the State will spurn with unspeakable scorn both the ticket and the platform of the convention. If he bows meekly to this intolerant and contemptuous chastening, they will not; if he kisses the rod that smites him, they will grapple with the scourge; if he at this critical moment betrays their common leader, and goes basely over to the enemy, they will fold that proscribed and yet triumphant leader more closely to their heart of hearts; if he submits to contempt, and lingers disgrace to his bosom, they will assert their manhood, and vindicate their honor; if he is recreant or craven, they will be brave and true.

☞ The country unfortunately is ignorant of the guardian qualities of the Washington States, in protecting the constitution from invasion and the treasury box from plunder. Since Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, left the halls of Congress to show his attachment to Democratic principles by assuming the presidency of a bank, we have had no such Cerberus, to growl alarm when strangers approach the public pocket, as the States. Its last bark is at the Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office, called by the Secretary of the Interior. It growls at "the inevitable Wilder and the ubiquitous Poore," fairly howls because Virginia is not properly represented, snarls at W. W. Corcoran "with his authoritative aspect, which awes the vulgar multitude into reluctant admiration," whose only possible qualification to shed light on the mysteries of agricultural sciences "the successful cultivation of grass on the numerous lots in Washington City, which he has dressed out for speculative purposes"—and, finally, it "nays the moon," like the dog of Montargeo, to point to the bleeding body of the murdered constitution, and asks for the particular clause in the defunct which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appropriate money from the public treasury in the shape of contributions to an Agricultural Congress. On the present again, it yells like the opening pack of the Knight of Snowden under shadow of Ben Vorlich's heal at this usurpation of power, which it denounces as "fungus on the political system; one of those unhealthy developments which betray a constitutional disorder (here it stumbles over a pun), an attempt to organize an Agricultural Department, such as was made by the Carolinas in the early history of the government, but was successfully resisted by Randolph, Macon, and other Republicans, albeit modern reasoning has diminutives in the field that as Cato in the Senate, and to add to the poignant regret, in a session in the 1776, in the enterprise under a Democratic administration and by the chief agents of a cabinet counselled with boasts in regard to States-rights!

Oh, Jacob Thompson! Jacob Thompson, Oh! this could you, hailing from Mississippi, and Democratic Secretary of the Interior under the Democratic pla form, go and look! The Union is moving. The rage of seed is unbounding. The government is tottering, and of all instruments for the overthrow of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the State—without exciting, so far as we have yet ascertained, any but the very feeblest protest on the part of the victims of its proscription and its scorn. Whether the faintness of this struggle against Buchanan was owing to the overpowering strength of the Lecompton men in the convention or to the lassitude of their adversaries, we are at present unable to say, and unwilling to conjecture. We may be able to speak on this point with greater certainty to-morrow. Meanwhile, the ticket proposed by the convention challenges a word of present comment.

☞ A communication appeared recently in the National Intelligencer, described in that journal as having been written by a distinguished Southern and citizen of the South, who has recently visited the island of Cuba for the express purpose of studying the civil institutions and social peculiarities of its people. Originally favoring the proposed acquisition of the island, he was, as the result of his personal observations, induced to modify his previous convictions in regard to its expediency." The writer says: "The Cubans are frantic with delight and the Spaniards smile grimly with legitimate satisfaction, for the President of the United States has proclaimed it aloud, in terms unmistakable and precise, that Cuba must remain, not the peace and prosperity only, but the very existence of our Republic." In reply to the intimation of Mr. Buchanan's recent message, that "Cuba is to be acquired by other means than honorable negotiation, and by the preservation shall require such measures," the correspondent, repeating the arguments that it is indispensable for the safety of our commerce, the protection of our coasts, and, even after the existence of a Pacific railroad, for the secure intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific States, says: "But even national advantage does not justify the commission of a wrong, and a great national crime would certainly be, to acquire this island by other than honorable means. If we therefore believed that even its geographical position clearly pointed out its destination of forming a part of our Confederacy, we should still be as firmly persuaded that it would not be practicable for us to possess Cuba now, and that fortunately we cannot obtain it by the means suggested in the President's message. We ought not to have it, such as it is, for as we cannot come into contact with other men without being in some manner affected and influenced by them, so do nations suffer or profit by the races with whom they are brought in immediate contact."

The writer speaks of the Cubans as unfit to be American citizens, because they are degenerate in religion and those moral principles which dignify man. During a month's residence in the island, he did not see a dozen men at any one time worshiping in their churches. He regards them but as the useful servants of Spain without municipal regulations or constitutional law. He says: "Officers sent out by Spain, and willing to remain in the island only until their purses shall be well filled, hold them forever in leading stations. Their fathers in Spain were free until the rule of the Moors than under the Spanish soldiery, and even the Queen Isabel. Are these men all of a suddenly to be made citizens, and to be entrusted with the responsible privileges of governing themselves and voting in the councils of the nation? Our colonies were accustomed to self government long before the war of independence called for the practical exercise of their power to do so as a nation, and our newly-acquired States are, to all intents and purposes, governed by Anglo-Americans." The writer holds out the words of warning that "our foreign population in the great seaports ought to teach us, by the evils they inflict upon these cities, the danger of admitting so large a number of men of a different race to the rights and duties of American citizens. Unable or at least unaccustomed to govern themselves, common obligations and privileges have never taught them to look upon themselves as members of the same great Commonwealth. But even the Spaniards smile grimly with legitimate satisfaction, for the President of the United States has proclaimed it aloud, in terms unmistakable and precise, that Cuba must remain, not the peace and prosperity only, but the very existence of our Republic." In reply to the intimation of Mr. Buchanan's recent message, that "Cuba is to be acquired by other means than honorable negotiation, and by the preservation shall require such measures," the correspondent, repeating the arguments that it is indispensable for the safety of our commerce, the protection of our coasts, and, even after the existence of a Pacific railroad, for the secure intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific States, says: "But even national advantage does not justify the commission of a wrong, and a great national crime would certainly be, to acquire this island by other than honorable means. If we therefore believed that even its geographical position clearly pointed out its destination of forming a part of our Confederacy, we should still be as firmly persuaded that it would not be practicable for us to possess Cuba now, and that fortunately we cannot obtain it by the means suggested in the President's message. We ought not to have it, such as it is, for as we cannot come into contact with other men without being in some manner affected and influenced by them, so do nations suffer or profit by the races with whom they are brought in immediate contact."

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☞ The London Times regards Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Fort Hoquesne celebration as a sure indication that the United States are going to the "dogs in low-wows." British opinion has been at fault before relative to that locality, and the London Times may find, like Gen. Braddock, that we of this country understand Indian fighting better than the European regulars.

☞ Senator Hunton and ex-Gov. King have declined public dinners respectively offered them by the citizens of New York and Albany. They think with Irving in his "Salmagundi:"

Condemn me, ye gods, to a newspaper roasting,
But spare me, O spare me a tea-table toasting!

☞ An old poet has been aptly amended by a schoolmaster in Texas, who advertises that he is prepared to teach the *juvenile undergrowth* how to shoot.

☞ Felix Fanchis, lately married a colored woman in New York. He lived unhappily with her, and during a ball on Wednesday night killed his father-in-law, seriously wounded his wife and his mother in-law, and would have killed his sister-in-law had she not secreted herself. He fled.

☞ Mr. Stephens, the Chicago lawyer, who was arrested a few days ago, has been honorably acquitted.

ADDRESS OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE,

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

On the Occasion of his Taking Possession of the Senate Room in Old Chamber.

SENATORS: I have been charged by the committee to whom you confided the arrangements of this day with the duty of expressing some of the reflections that naturally occur in taking final leave of a chamber which has been so long occupied by the Senate. In the course of our country and the growth of the superstructure this room has been twice constructed for the representatives of the States—new entire and soon to exist; and accordingly you are again to exchange it for a hall affording accommodations adequate to the present and the future. The occasion suggests many interesting recollections, and I may be excused, in attempting recollections, to occupy a few minutes with a short account of the various places at which I observe has been completed the struggles which preceded the permanent location of the seat of government, and of the circumstances under which it was finally established on the banks of the Potomac.

The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugitive body in its exodus, as the chances of war required, as Philadelphia, Princeton, Lancaster, Annapolis, and Yorktown during the period between the declaration of peace and the commencement of the present government, at first at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York.

After the ideas of a permanent Union had been executed in part by the adoption of the articles of confederation the question presented itself of fixing a seat of government; and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry.

That the place should be central, having regard to the population and to many of the subsidiary, was the only point common to the different parties. Propositions of all kinds were offered, debated, and rejected, sometimes with a temper which threatened to end in civil war. Each of the colonies was desirous of bringing the Union, if possible, to be within its limits, whether they had been driven from Philadelphia by the hostility of a body of armed men, it was resolved that a building for the use of Congress be erected near the falls of the Delaware. The war was also in full activity, requiring vigilance in providing for the safety of the Congress, and this, though remote from the seat of war, might be more difficult to secure.

The sessions of the Congress were successively held in several of the States, and the Congress removed to the city of Philadelphia until the first Monday in November last, when the Government should remove to the District of Columbia, which had produced much serious trouble between the States. The question of this site had been settled by the Congress, not from indifference, or the want of interest, but from a desire to appropriate for the further consideration of the subject, and the consequent delay required to obtain the cession of the territory for the seat of government. It must be remembered that the Congress of the Confederation had no power to lay taxes, to regulate commerce, or to coerce obedience to its requisitions. Its members were appointed by the States, and were paid by them. Its measures depended for their execution upon the voluntary action of the States, and the enforcement of its decrees upon the will of each State. Under the circumstances, Washington's letter, which recited the present state of government, and declared how near this Congress came to dissolving the Union, and the difficulties and trials which attended the establishment of the Federal Government, and the whole subject, was finally referred to the legislature of the States, with the request that they would call conventions for the purpose of considering the same.

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The writings of the United States have been sufficiently preserved. The agreement reached by the framers of the Constitution, before we Washington presided in the Convention, that the Journals should not be published for a period of thirty years, and at length, at the request of Congress, published by authority, with the sanction

MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1859, 1 A.M.

See Reading Matter on First Page.

☞ See first page for city advertisements.

☞ See first page for delinquent tax list.

TWO FORGERIES.—We have known for some days of two forgeries committed in this city on the 23d and 24th ult., but for good reasons have not mentioned them. It appears that a genteelly-dressed man called at the store of Messrs. Terry & Co. on the 23d ult. and purchased a bill of goods amounting to about $26, and ordered them to be shipped to Pleasant Valley, Ky. He handed them a hundred dollar Kentucky bill, and, as he wanted Kentucky money in change, they gave him a check for the amount on their bankers, Messrs. Quigley, Lyons, & Co.

On the same day, the man called on Glazebrook & Co. and bought a similar bill, ordering the goods to be shipped to some other point, and paid for them also with a hundred dollar bill, receiving for the balance a check on the Bank of Louisville.

On the 24th, a check for $600, purporting to be drawn by Terry & Co., was presented at the counter of Quigley, Lyons, & Co., and paid, and a check for $770, purporting to be drawn by Glazebrook & Co., was presented at the Bank of Louisville, and paid. The checks were forged, but they were so well done as to defy detection, and their character was not ascertained till last Monday. The rogue had evidently purchased the goods to get the checks of those houses, and then to imitate the signatures, which proved entirely successful. He was a total stranger, and will hardly be detected.

☞ The Cooper English Opera Troupe commences their engagement at Mozart Hall this evening, and we hope to see a liberal patronage extended to the native of performances. As no opera can be repeated, the lovers of music must refer to the advertised programme and select their favorites. The company has just concluded an engagement in Cincinnati and the Commercial says judges pronounce it the best English operatic company that has yet visited that city. Certain it is that no English Prima Donna, with the exception of Louisa Pyne, and rarely an Italian one, ever made so favorable an impression as Annie Milner. She is comparatively a novice upon the stage, having commenced her career in concert, with the prestige of the patronage of Mrs. Wood—Lady Lennox—whose blighs she had as she has rigidly studied, for first appearance in opera, we believe, was in New York less than a year ago. She is rapidly, however, acquiring the task of acting, while as a vocalist she can claim rank with the highest. It has been truly said that she has not one ragged, jagged note, while her style is equally liberal and elegant. Mr. Cooper himself is a superb violinist and leader, while all the members of the company are said to be fully competent for their respective stations.

☞ Prof. Fowler's series of lectures on Phrenology, to be delivered at the Masonic Temple, will, we are confident, attract the public attention. They are not confined to the mere science of which Mr. Fowler is one part an exponent, but embrace a wide field of philosophy and metaphysics. Wherever delivered, they have been highly lauded, and we are confident they will prove not only deeply interesting but highly instructive.

☞ The election of officers of the Southwestern Agricultural Society took place on Saturday. Previous to proceeding to the ballotings, a resolution was adopted to annul the vote of proxies in the city and county. Col. George Hancock was elected President. Robert S. Miller, John Bierr, and John Barks were elected Vice Presidents.

The following directors were elected: Hamilton Armsby, Dr. J. A. Moore, J. Thatcher, J. B. O'Bannon, E. L. Dorsey, M. D. Roberts, W. A. Meriwether, W. C. Winchester, L. Wamack, J. G. Ross.

☞ The militia ty ball of the Marion Rifle Company was largely attended, and passed off very pleasantly. Many officers from other cities were present as guests, and received every attention from the Marions. At midnight the company marched into the supper room between the files of the Rifles drawn up as a guard of honor, and there the solids and confections were disposed of in a way to do justice to the commissary department. After the repast, the Company went through the manual and drill with admirable precision, and at 2 o'clock, when we muffled ourselves up to encounter the piercing cold on our way home, the dancing was about to be resumed. As usual, the display of beauty was captivating, and we can only reiterate the noble toast of the lady, that the arms of the volunteers may always be the protection of the fair and the arms of the fair the reward of the volunteers. With such bounty offered, we should think the recruiting agents could readily fill up the companies to their full complement.

☞ The Bon Tons or IO Nothings paraded on Saturday. The leading horseman, with an immense saddle-cloth, draped over the rear of his animal like a lady's train, was a night to behold. Some of the caricatures were well preserved and others were complete failures. From the shinness of the array and the nipping cold, we incline to the opinion that the Bon Tons are fair weather soldiers. They are evidently, however, "out on a lark," and enjoyed themselves in their Saturday sale, if no one else did.

☞ A new locomotive, called the James F. Gamble, after the efficient superintendent of the Nashville road, was received on Saturday. It was built at Cincinnati.

☞ A man named Davis was seriously though not mortally cut at the Free and Easy Theater on Saturday night.

☞ We heard it reported yesterday that John Brackenridge, of Agnes Moran notoriety, had run off with a man's wife who resides on Market street.

☞ An extra tram came down from Frankfort yesterday, bringing between 200 and 300 of the Democratic delegation.

☞ The establishment of Adams & Beckover, at Cincinnati, manufacturers of a patent cooling-stove called the Alligator, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $8,000.

☞ The National Blues, Capt. Hawley, and the Citizens Artillery, paraded on Saturday. The Blues made a beautiful appearance. They are fine looking men, drill well, and have a very handsome uniform. The Artillery Company make up in quality what they lack in number.

THEATRE.—This evening Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne appears as Camille, aided by a good cast, and the Love of the Bachelor's Bedroom gives Scallan a glorious opportunity to show off his comic humor. Between the pieces, Mr. George H. Gilbert and Miss Molly Peters will dance a popular pas de deux. They are mightly received with great applause and deservedly escored.

☞ We noticed some weeks ago that Mr. Falkerson, the "Eccentric," was lecturing in the Northern part of the State with much success, but expected to be in the city soon on his way South for the benefit of his health. Well, he has arrived here, and he intends to leave to-day. Mr. F. has a beautiful lecture which he delivers with fine effect. He is besides a poet and stage wall, is full of mirth and jest, and a boon traveling companion. We hope he will meet with encouragement wherever he may hold forth.

☞ $12,000 stock of damaged foreign and domestic dry goods, partially damaged by water, will be sold this (Monday) morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co., at the store-room of Messrs. Crabb & Co., No. 486 Main street, on 4 months' credit. This large stock will be closed out without reserve to the highest bidder. Many of the staple goods of woolen and cotton fabric are but very partially damaged.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer makes a closing sale of his stock of fine furs this morning at 10 o'clock at his auction rooms. This will be the last sale as Mr. Herzog leaves for Lexington on Tuesday morning.

QUICK TRIP.—The steamship Prince Albert of the Galway line, which left St. John's on the night of the 10th ult., ran to the Irish shore in five days and sixteen and a half hours, and delivered a synopsis of the President's message with other important news. This is the quickest trip ever made between Europe and America.

HORRID MURDER IN MCNAIRY COUNTY, TENN.—The Memphis Appeal says that a Mr. Moore and his wife and mother were brutally murdered on Saturday (Christmas) night in McNairy county, about ten miles from Chewalla depot. The old lady was not quite dead when the deed was discovered, but was unable to give any clue to the murder, only that it was not done by negroes. There was great excitement in the neighborhood, and several arrests were made, but the parties were discharged. There were two children of Mr. Moore unlejured; the youngest, an infant, being nearly frozen when discovered.

☞ Hon. L. D. Campbell was assaulted, late at night, in the street near his residence in Hamilton, Ohio, a few nights ago, with a slung shot, and dangerously injured. Mr. Cubell his office between 12 and 1 o'clock, and was struck by some one who came up behind him. It was about 8 o'clock when he recovered his consciousness and was able to reach home, having laid insensible on the street for more than two hours. There is a severe wound in the back of his head, the skull being broken in, and is supposed to have been given with a slung. Mr. C is in a very critical condition. At intervals he converses rationally, but most of the time his mind wanders. A printer from Dayton had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the assault.

AN AWFUL MURDER.—PRIEST POISONED AT THE ALTAR.—A New Mexico correspondent of the New York Day Book gives an account of a recent murder in New Mexico of a singular character. At a little interior town, a Roman Catholic priest murdered another, his rival, by putting poison in the sacramental cup, the victim falling down in a dying state at the foot of the altar, and breathing his last in the midst of his affrighted congregation. The letter concludes:

It seems to me that the occurrence cast a broad swath through the doctrine of transubstantiation, as maintained by the Catholic Church. It has always been a puzzling and confounding act as a knock down argument of the Protestants that if the bread and wine were really converted into the body and blood of the Saviour, they could not be adulterated or poisoned.

WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 9, 1859.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M. Mean.
29.54	29.56	29.57	15	18	13

WIND.			RAIN.	SNOW.	REMARKS.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.			
S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	12	24	

Remarks.—Morning clear and cold, afternoon and evening cloudy.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river, notwithstanding the cold weather, is falling quite slowly. Last evening there were 6 feet water over the locks on the falls.

The mailboat reports a good deal of ice coming out of the Miami, but thus far none has appeared in the river here.

Navigation above St. Louis was almost closed and heavy ice was running at that point.

The Cumberland river was rising slowly on Friday evening, with 10 feet water on the shoals.

A Launch.—Capt. Cotton's new boat was launched from Howard's yard on Saturday afternoon in beautiful style, and yesterday was towed over the falls by the *Lady Pike*. By the way, the L. P. has just been brought here to be used as a job boat. She has been put in excellent condition and placed in charge of Capt. Pick. Varble.

The steamboat Edlan has been seized by the U. S. Marshal at Cincinnati at the suit of Captain Lyman Logan, for the sum of $106.

Fine New Orleans.—The elegant steamer John Raine, Capt. Underwood, will leave for New Orleans this evening from Strader's wharf. She has capital accommodations and keeps an excellent table. Mr. Palasio, to whom we are indebted for favors, is the cook, and a most attentive gentleman.

The Empress arrived last night with a heavy cargo, a large portion of which she took from the coast, and she also discharged 200 tons way freight and lost 20 barrels by leg. We are indebted to Messrs. Handrum and Barclay for favors. The E. will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

Mr. M. C. Foster, the attentive clerk of the Chancellor, has sent us from Cairo, per Adams Express, late New Orleans papers and a copy of the manifest. The C. left New Orleans with 500 tons freight and full of passengers. She is due to-day.

We are also under obligations to the steamer Cuthier for a New Orleans paper of last Tuesday, sent from Cairo per Adams Express, and received on Saturday evening.

The steamer Woodford passed Memphis on Friday night and is due to night.

The Republic passed Memphis on Saturday and is due to-morrow. The Pacific passed Vicksburg on Saturday and is due on Thursday morning.

The clerks of the Time have sent us their manifest. She is advertised to leave on Wednesday.

The beautiful packet Tempest, Capt. Parr, arrived on Saturday evening. Messrs. N. L. Johnson and Hodge have our thanks for the manifest. She will leave again on Thursday.

For Memphis.—The Moses McLellan will arrive early this morning and leave for Memphis this evening. She is the regular mailboat and has capital accommodations. Capt. Erwin commands and Mr. Steele presides at the desk. They are attentive and polite officers.

The Scioto No. 2 is the packet for Henderson this evening from Portland. We thank her clerk for the manifest.

Those going East will bear in mind the mammoth low-pressure Jacob Strader, Capt. Dittman in command and the courteous Durning and Topping in the office. Washington Gauch, their pupil, has our thanks for the manifest and the following report: "Towed barge Arch Gordon, full of molasses and cabin furniture, to Cincinnati on Saturday night. The Submarine will attempt to raise the Madison."

LIVELY TIMES IN A WISCONSIN COUNCIL.—*A Catholic Priest Denounces them as Heretics.*—A correspondent writing from Stellleburg, Wis., has the following:

During the session of the County Board of Supervisors, for this county, at the November term, there were some rich scenes, one of which claims our serious attention. Some of the lobby members got up a resolution to appropriate one hundred dollars for Roman Catholic purposes, which was rejected by one majority. At the evening session of the same day, the Catholic priest came before the Board and remarked: "I suppose the reason why you refuse to grant the appropriation is, that it is to benefit the Catholics; but I am rejoiced that such things cannot always be, for there is a crisis coming, and sooner than people are aware of. *Vankeedom* has had almost its full sway, and others are about to rule in this country, and then you, nor any set of false heretics, will dare to refuse us an appropriation for such purposes." Some of the members of the Board explained their reasons for voting as they did on the question.

The priest then said, pointing to one, "You voted against the appropriation on the grounds of retrenchment, and you," pointing to another, "say you voted for it, for having been better informed, would, if necessary, vote against it now. I suppose your information consists in knowing that it is for the Catholics, and that you consider reason enough for voting against it. And you, sir," pointing to another, "have given several reasons for voting against it. You never saw before; neither do I ever wish to see you again, and I shall brand you as an infamous scoundrel."

During his remarks, he was several times called to order, but could not be induced to interrupt him, as he was a rich liar, and would not be dictated to by a set of base heathen.

STADDON ITALIAN CONCERT COMPANY.—The following, from a French journal, will suffice as an introduction of Mme. de Wilhorst to our readers:

She came and smiled and conquered. The curtain rose before a vast assembly, crowding the most striking quest known in the world; every place filled and every person an ami! The shoe, innumerable sounds of handkerchiefs ended—scenes of faint and revelry. There was a doubtful murmur of emotion, then a small round, perfect figure advanced to the footlights, was greeted with still hearty applause, and then—then—then—then—then—and such a shock of enthusiasm, such overwhelming ovation that the personal charms of Madame Anadieni Feltini Donna had not been exaggerated, and then they began.

Madame Wilhorst's voice is a soprano, in quality, its compass is wide and full, and she gave it with skill, judgement, and great taste. If middle tones are singularly rich and beautiful, and the higher ones clear, her method is good—but it is impossible to say more at present than we have to express from an Amateur audience.

When the curtain fell, every one was warmly recalled, applauded, and encored with adouble encore, and shouted with bouquets, which she acknowledged by bows, and gracefully smiling and standing with unaffected embarrassment at the triumph of her talent. It was clear that in Mme de Wilhorst we had a lovely woman with a charitable talent, as fresh as flexible, as her sweet notes, and a little voice whose natural facility and acting were so harmonious that the effect of the whole was delightful.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported for the Louisville Journal by J. M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Reading vs. Motherhead. Anderson; affirmed.
Hicks vs. Pastor, Shelby; affirmed.
Hilliard vs. Hilliard, Jefferson; reversed.
Faulkner vs. Roberts, Lincoln; reversed.
Helm vs. Bentley, Washington; appeal barred by limitation.

ORDERS.

Lefler vs. Thomas' adm'r, Livingston; motion overruled.
McAuley's heirs vs. Mayall, Pulaski; petition for rehearing filed.
Lamb vs. Isley, Jefferson; motion for judgment for damages.
Raymond vs. Smith, Harrison; motion to affirm as a default.
Barnes vs. Hunt, Rockcastle.
Garvey's heirs vs. Isle, Rockcastle.
Woodcock vs. Smith, Rockcastle.
Smith vs. Smith, Rockcastle.
Mullins vs. Smith, Rockcastle.
Mayes vs. Johnson's adm'r, Marion; were argued.

THE GREAT FIRE AT VALPARAISO.—The Salem Register publishes a letter written by George C. Gray, of that city, who has been doing business at Valparaiso for about a year, giving an account of the great fire there by which he was burnt out. The fire broke out about half past nine o'clock A. M., to the cook house of the English Club Room, and from the nature of the building burned very slowly, so that it might easily have been confined to that locality had the firemen understood and done their duty. As soon as the adjoining buildings, which were of wood, took fire, the firemen gave up all hope of saving anything, and stopped working the engines, and the flames had unobstructed progress, fanned by a strong northwest wind, and checked only by the tale of storm which prevailed.

The buildings destroyed contained splendid stores, as fine as any in Boston or New York, filled with elegant goods. Gray, Wood & Co., Messrs. Williams & Co., of New York, with the great stock of lumber in its yard, made a terrific blaze. One attempt was made to stop the career of the dreadful element by blowing up a house with gunpowder, but the operation was delayed too long to be of any service. The fire originated in a saloon, and the people trusted in Providence to stop it. The scene at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was a thankful one. Those of four hundred dollars worth of lumber, and twenty or thirty very large buildings, were all burning at once; the rain was pouring down; the sea was rounding very high, and the waves were breaking on the beach and throwing the spray up in the fire, which burned till seven o'clock in the evening, when the wind shifted, and it raised so violently that the fire gradually died out.

The loss, which is immense, falls chiefly on the foreigners, quite a number of whom are Americans. It is estimated at four to five millions of dollars, the greater part of which is insured. Messrs. Williams & Co. are not insured. This is will make business good in Valparaiso for some time to come, and carpenters' wages will be high. The Californians were mightily pleased to see the factory burn, and expressed their joy by shouting "*Viva Chili*," clapping their hands, &c. Quite a many of lives were lost by the fire, and a great many persons badly injured.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.—*A Wife Killed by Her Husband.*—A man and his step daughter, both Germans, were brought to Covington yesterday from the "Taylor Hats" and lodged in jail, charged with having murdered the wife of the former. The "Flats" are about two miles from Covington, on the Bank Lick Road, and the fearful tragedy was committed in that part of them which is called South Covington. A good deal of the matter is shrouded in mystery, but this much is too well known: The man, John Islay by name (frequently nicknamed "Swangler") keeps a small grocery nearly opposite Cole's Garden, and his dwelling attached to it, the whole forming a long low building. It was remarked by the neighbors night before last and yesterday morning that both grocery and dwelling were kept closed, and that no one was allowed to enter. As yesterday morning wore on, suspicions grew strong that something foul was being committed, and a wagon being driven up to the door as if to take something away, Squire Mentzer thought it his duty to ascertain what was the mystery. He sought admittance; it was refused. He burst open the door and found Islay's wife in a nude box, five thread pierced through her head and her throat entirely extinct. Islay's garments, and those of his step-daughter, both being found bloody. The Squire secured Islay and the girl, and they were yesterday afternoon brought to Covington and placed in jail. They refused to explain or say anything. Their examination will take place on Monday. No reason has as yet been assigned for committing this horrible outrage.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Sandusky Register says that the wife of John Hohl, a German resident of that place, made her lord happy by rather a singular presentation on New Year's. On Friday, December 31st, 1858 she gave birth to twins, a boy and girl. The day following, New Year's, she unexpectedly increased this number to three, presenting her husband with a fully developed, healthy girl. This last makes the eighth child born of this woman within about four years, she having brought forth twins annually for the past two years.

MARRIED,

On the 23d Dec., 1858, in the City of Jackson, Michigan, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Isaac M. Evereste, of Durham, Mich., to Miss Laura C. White, of Jackson co., Ky.

SUGAR—1 shhds prime and choice, landing from the steamer Empress and for sale by
jl0 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

MOLASSES—40 bbls and 30 half bbls choice, per Empress landing and for sale by
jl0 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

☞ A meeting of the members of the Protestant Evangelical Association will be held this evening in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock.

ITEMS.

Mr. Hiram Fuller, late editor of the New York Mirror, sailed for Europe by the Asia yesterday. He goes to London, we believe, with a view to the establishment of a cheap daily journal on the American plan.

Mr. Machado of New York has gone into the business of introducing camels into the United States, with a view of their introduction not only for the use of the army, but for agricultural purposes. Mr. Machado has already imported one hundred camels into Texas, and has brought a dozen of them to New Orleans, where he at present is.

The Union learns by a letter from Rome that on the 28th of November Mr. Cass, who has been for some years the American Minister at that place, took leave of the Pope, and presented Mr. Stockton as his successor. Upon this occasion the Pope expressed very kind personal feelings toward Mr. Cass, and as a testimonial of his regard he sent him the next day a magnificent marble bust of himself.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London Times, in an article on the submarine telegraph, says that since the laying of the cable at least eight of ten fresh plans have been put forth, and draws special attention to the "Great Ocean Telegraph Company," which proposes to submerge a cable direct from the Lands End in England to Halifax. It is proposed that the cable shall be constructed on Allen's system, which does away entirely with the outside covering of wire, and makes the conductor of the cable its main strength, thereby reducing its weight to ten hundred weight per mile.

The excitement in Ireland as to the arrest of the Phœnix Club is dying on. Two or three additional arrests have been made, but nothing of moment transpired.

The Times, in its city article remarking upon Mexico, says that no one entertains the smallest doubt but that the American claims on Mexico will be obtained to the last dollar, and asks, why should not equal reliance be felt by European creditors?

It says that the foreign debt of Mexico is ten millions, of which probably more than three-fourths is held in England. If the United States are to seize a material guarantee, what, it asks, is to be done by England, whose wrongs and demands are of so much greater magnitude?

Religious Excitement.—The Kilkenny Moderator gives currency to the subjoined story:

"On Sunday evening, the 4th of December, a scene of the most extraordinary kind, and which will high result in serious injury to many of the congregation, occurred at the Roman Cathedral in our city, in the course of the ministrations of the Redemptorist Fathers, at present on a mission here. It appears that one of the missionaries was preaching to a vast congregation densely packed within a building which, although very large, was scarcely sufficient to accommodate so great an assemblage. As well as we can understand the current reports, the subject of the sermon was the doctrine of the real presence, and the preacher enforced the views of the Church of Rome on that subject with great energy and eloquence and in such a manner as to excite to a high pitch the feelings of his hearers, so that, when suddenly at his direction the tabernacle was unveiled, all looked at it with one accord, and a murmur arose that the Saviour was about to appear to their eyes in the shape in which he had been before seen on earth.

"Those who were so situate as to their position in the building as not to be able properly to see the tabernacle rushed forward and urged on those before them, causing such a degree of pressure as to break down and force forward some seats and benches and crush the occupants. Shrieks of pain and terror arose, and a fearful scene of confusion and dismay ensued, which was with difficulty prevented from spreading into a terrific panic. As it was, several persons in various grades of society received severe bruises from which they are still suffering, and under medical treatment; but, providentially, no life was lost, nor have we heard that any serious casualty occurred. The result was, that on Monday the cathedral was closed, although large crowds flocked to the usual morning service, as it since the arrival of the Redemptorists, has been held at 8 o'clock A. M. It was rumored that the titular bishop had re used to sanction a resumption of the mission here, but we have been informed directly that the ministrations of the missionaries are not to be discontinued, but that admission to the services is to be in future regulated by tickets."

The Montara Family.—Poor Madame Montara is dying of a broken heart because the Pope is deaf to her prayers for the release of her stolen child.

A letter from Italy states that the father of young Montara has, with his family, quitted the Papal States, and is now at Florence. He proposes to settle in France.

A letter from Madrid says:

"We have received news here of a terrible catastrophe. The tech bailiaue of Linares, belonging to the State, have fallen in, and, it is said, buried in their ruins more than 70 miners, of whom upward of 30 have been taken out dead. The falling in of the earth is attributed to the excessive rain for some days past."

The Receiver General in the town of Vannes has been declared bankrupt. His engagements are estimated at 4,000,000 francs, and his deficiency is more than 2,000,000.

[From the London Times, Dec. 13.]

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN HOLLAND.—Instead of the increasing stimulation of money promising a demand for American securities, holders seem in many cases desirous to take advantage of the fall of those they have, or even to purchase to be in the late of the Illinois Central Company. As I wrote in advance of the fall, there is no reason for depression; they have soon touched 22 discount. The cause of the chance is inexplicable, and as mystery is always more than nothing, I leave you to conjecture. In this, as in all ans, rumors unfounded are sometimes the source to cut short their anxieties. The Illinois Central was to invest largely in a new era of American railway enterprise—railroads had been the greatest source of wealth the country had ever known. But it is the owners of the land through which they passed, and not the shareholders, that had reaped the profits.

Moreover, in too many cases they had been badly planned and carried out on a system of deliberate deception, the line most ex ensive was the one to be selected. Thus the Illinois company were to hold both land and line, the profits was to be selected from both. No wonder that the management was to be confided to a New York board of unquestionable standing. Contracts granted the company more than 2,500,000 acres of the finest prairie land, and the road was to cost about £1,400,000. Its length is 700 miles, passing through the centre of the State, and the northern last navigation at Chicago to connect with the railroad and water traffic of the south. According to the most reliable American opinions supported by abundant experience, the lands granted would, as the railway progressed, realize far more than the estimated cost of work. The company therefore resolved to issue construction bonds to the amount of £1,400,000 at 7 per cent, by which they calculated should be paid off, interest and principal, as stated periods, from the proceeds of their real estate. The line, however, ultimately proved to be not £1,400,000, but instead of £2,400,000, and the shareholders, therefore, who had at first expected to have to pay but £200 a share, or nominal call upon their holdings, found themselves assessed from time to time until the amount paid exceeded £1,000 a share instead of £200. At the point the matter now stands. The railway is completed, and declared to be thoroughly substantial and in excellent condition, and about half of the lands have been sold for a total of £2,000,000, and the remainder are daily increasing in value. America, owing to its millions of settlement in new districts, lands increase in value so much understood to be worth more than is estimated for the whole at the time of commencement. The purchasers were, according to contract, to pay by instalments, a large proportion of which will fall due next year, and more of which extend to any long periods. Consequently, in the course of three or four years the entire £2,400,000 should be received, so as to be able nearly the whole of the construction bonds to be paid off, and at that time the shareholders should find themselves in possession of the railway without any outstanding liabilities, and also of remaining lands, valued at a high if possible computation, at £3,000,000. Means like, however, they find it necessary to give any interest, and they probably be required to contribute some small trifle of say 5 per cent upon the amount of their purchases, to make up the existing interest on the construction bonds. But as the whole is comparatively beyond what was known 18 months ago, when the shares were at par, though the enormous amount then called up was only 20 per cent, while it is now 80; but the shareholders were aware that the balance was due, and were in the way of realizing it themselves. These liabilities, during the panic last autumn, were suddenly brought in upon the shareholders, and failing to prevent the property being sold, were obliged to place it in the hands of trustees. The subsequent call of 5 per cent upon the shares has enabled the concern to be liberated from debt, and its position is to that extent bettered. The price, however, has now fallen below anything touched during the worst period of the panic, when the Company, for a moment, was certainly in jeopardy. It is the fact that requires to be accounted for. The traffic has been bad, but can hardly be said to have disappointed expectation, since the bulk reliance was on the import of grain, and, owing to the low prices prevailing throughout Europe, they cannot be taken to be a fair test of the export as a test. Moreover, there was no impression that the results for the first few years would be very great, from other reasons, and, therefore, a fall of the shares to the level of the parties interested in any completion is positively more than a calamity. Let the shareholders in the Illinois Central and continental interest in the undertaking be assured that their property is worth all the money it cost. Are we to arrive at the conclusion that under the most favorable circumstances it is impossible American railways can be made to pay a reasonable return on the capitals to any foreign investor? The matter is rendered more pertinent by the fact that, in addition to the Illinois, applications have been sent out by well-constituted committees of the English shareholders that the lines in which they have been have returned, and, after taking time for due consideration, have published the most encouraging statements of profit. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana publications there has been a heavy and continuous fall in the price, and there are some persons who have recently arrived at very different convictions, and that apparently it would take only about a couple more of such quotations to send the market value for the shares to zero.

(From the Memphis Avalanche of Tuesday.)

ALMOST A SQUARE BURNED.—*Loss $200,000.—Accidental Loss of Life.*—The most destructive fire, perhaps, in the history of Memphis, occurred yesterday morning in the square bounded by Washington and Adams streets and Front row and Center Alley. It originated near the middle of the square in the building occupied by Mr. Wilson, which was used as a bowling saloon, and the flames communicated with the adjoining building, also occupied as a bowling saloon and such other property, to the aggregate value of $200,000. The building consisted very generally three stories in height and constructed of brick. The majority of them were old, however, and consequently were not occupied by heavy dealers, else the loss would have been much greater. The following particulars are as nearly correct as it was possible to make them under the circumstances:

Messrs. Forsythe & Jamison, grocers, lost a stock of the value of $40,000, with $20,000 insurance. Messrs. Gibbs & Bryan, cotton factors, who occupied an office on the second floor of the same building, lost all their books and papers. The personal loss of Mr. Jamison, of the firm of Forsythe & Jamison was about $2,000 in papers, jewelry, &c. The building was owned by J. M. L. of Nashville.

Simpson & Son, loss $4,000; insurance $2,000. Building owned by Mr. Winn and insured in g 000.

D. Murnaty, loss $6,000; insurance $2,000. Building valued at $20,000 and insured in $5,000.

Mr. Tucker, loss $1,200; no insurance.

Joseph Tegtel, loss $2,000; no insurance. Building owned by the Cashe Power and insured in $6,000.

Mr. McLean, loss $6,000; insurance $2,000.

John Tiler lost on buildings, valued at $10,000.

John White, loss $5,000; no insurance.

The above list does not include the families who occupied the upper stories as the buildings are many of the retail houses. Many poor families were forced into the streets with numerous stock-drivers and other persons.

A man named Jame Brewton, a gas-fitter, was crushed in the ruins and killed. A negro taken from the ruins was quite dead. He was about 25 years of age.

THE DUEL, ONCE MORE.—We have been called upon by a party interested in the duel that was not fought, who informs us that our article yesterday in noticing some of the proceedings of the Legislature, in relation to the duel, was calculated to do injustice to the parties concerned. We have no desire to do injustice to any one, and in order that the public may be put in possession of the facts, we publish the following statement as that given by Eugene De Forest Morgan, a cadet at the Kentucky Military Institute, sent a card to Mr. H. F. Baker, to Frankfort, stating that he would meet him at the Burnet House, in this city, on Wednesday last, at two o'clock. Consequently Mr. B., with his second, Mr. John H. Johnston, of Louisville, came here, and the latter visited the Burnet House both before and after the hour named in the card sent by Mr. Morgan, but that neither that gentleman, who is known to have been in the city, nor his "friend," made their appearance. At three o'clock Mr. Baker was taken into custody by Lieut. Wilson.

We are requested to explain that Mr. Johnston was not "chamber over to his father," as stated yesterday, but that he had a perfect right to act as the operating room, with Sky-Lights and high Side-Lights and every other convenience and facility for producing the most perfect Pictures.

PHOTOGRAPHS, Plain and Colored;
HALLOTYPES;
SPHEREOTYPES,
AMBROTYPES, &c.,
Put up at the 123d WEBSTER & M'C.

DUMESNIL & McILVAINE,
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DUMESNIL & O,
LOUISVILLE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CASH advances made on consignments of Western and Southern produce, or selling of same in Louisville, New York or New Orleans.

Particular attention paid to filling Southern orders, and to the purchase of SUGAR, SEED & OIL CAKE.

OFFICIAL.

Pursuant to adjournment, the two Boards composing the General Council met in joint session on last evening. There being a quorum present, the joint session adjourned to Monday evening, January 10, 1859, at 7 o'clock.

d2 JOHN W. TOMPKINS, Clerk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ C. Hall has for sale at his yard, on Green street, between Campbell and Shelby streets, a superior stock of white pine lumber, hemlock fencing, and No. 1 pine shingles, which he will dispose of low for cash. au18 dtf

MEDICATED PAPER.—*A New Thing Under the Sun.* One of the "newest novelties" we have heard of in the course of our editorial career is Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water closet. This paper is pure (manufactured from Manilla grass), and is largely and is skillfully medicated, after a style that renders it a sure cure for piles, and also guaranteed the healthy whomay use it against any touch of that afflictive and torturing disease. Mr. Gayetty became convinced that common white paper (which is now generally infected and poisonous material), and printer's ink, were the chief causes of piles, and set to work to make a remedy and preventive for their murderous operations. He has succeeded well. The medicated paper (apart from its important medical features) is a neat and elegant luxury. Sold by druggists everywhere, 500 sheets 50 cents; 1,000 sheets $1. Office for wholesale and retail (where particulars can be had), No. 41 Ann street, New York. Be sure that Gayetty's name is water marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package. jan 3 d12

A PAINFUL AND LINGERING DEATH.—From our national scourge—the consumption—may be averted by the timely use of Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound. This medicine is sanctioned by "the tacuity," and highly lauded by the best physicians. It is sold by all druggists, and the principal depot is at No. 154 Washington street, Boston.

For sale by Cary & Talbott, No. 453 Market, between Third and Fourth. de31 d12&w2

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."—Raymond & Tyler, No. 71 Fourth street, are preparing Burning Fluid of superior quality, which makes a clear, pleasant light, and for the winter is far preferable to oil. To all house-keepers. jl0 eod&w

☞ Philosophists and the friends of temperance who have at heart the welfare of their fellow-beings, should not delay a moment to urge upon all lovers of intoxicating drinks the importance of at once using Dr. Urban's Inebriate's Hope, or Cure for Intemperance. That intemperance is a disease, and that this is a cure for it, is no longer a matter of doubt, and our best physicians frequently use it in their practice, strongly as they are prejudiced against *nostrums*.

Send this remedy by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1 50 for each package.

may22 d2aw&w6m

☞ See advertisement of Sandford's Liver Invigorator.

☞ Gentlemen and ladies making purchases of locks and stationery will consult their own interests and save 25 to 100 per cent. by making their purchases at 507 Main street. Their plan is to give a premium of something useful or ornamental to every purchaser of a dollar's worth of locks or more. The premiums consist of gold and silver jewelry, such as watches, bracelets, chains, rings, ear drops, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, lockets, thimbles, miscellaneous gifts, &c. In their stock will be found every thing that is useful and entertaining, from the largest and most elegantly bound family Bibles, down to the most diminutive elegantly illustrated Juvenile books. Call at C. Hagan & Co.'s, 507 Main street, between Third and Fourth, next door above the Bank of Louisville. d20 &3t

TO THE LADIES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large and varied assortment of fancy silks of every description, velvet cloaks, figured delaines, plaid and bayadere velencies, bayadere queens' cloths, lace, illusion and crape, evening robes, new style, embroideries and lace goods, all of which will offer for sale during the last month of January at *greatly* under from this date until the last of January at *greatly* under from this date until the last of January at *greatly* under from this date until the last

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Robinson & Bro. is this day dissolved by the death of Wm. M. Robinson. The undersigned will use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN M. ROBINSON,
O. T. SUTFIELD.

JOHN M. ROBINSON has associated with him O. T. Sutfield and B. F. Karsner, and will continue the late business of Robinson & Bro. under the firm and style of JOHN M. ROBINSON,
O. T. SUTFIELD,
B. F. KARSNER.
jal dlm

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of Ward & Nash is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JNO. WARD,
jan 1, 1859 dlm THOS. F. NASH

Dissolution.

THE firm of Card & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed up by either of the partners. H. T. CARD,
H. ROSS,
J. F. WELLER.
Jan. 1, 1859 jl

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Merchant Tailoring business and have taken the house lately occupied by Thomas M. Glover, on Main, below Fourth and will open their new stock in a few days of the latest styles, where they invite the attention of the public as well as their individual friends.

J. Z. STEVENS,
W. D. ARMSTRONG.
Oct. 14, 1858. dlm&wm

J. A. PENTON. R. A. GLORE.

PENTON & GLORE,

Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FEED AND PRODUCE,

No. 86 Fourth street, between Main and the river,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Hay, Grain and all kinds of Produce sold on Commission.
Consignments solicited an liberal cash advances made
dec dtf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers of Branch Patterson & Co. and Patterson, Brannon, Gilbert & Co. was dissolved on the 1st December by mutual consent. Geo. Near, the successor of the firm, is alone authorized to receive all debts due the property and to liquidate its business.

GEORGE NEAR.
H. B. BURRELL.
Dec. 31, 1858.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me my son, John R. Blanchard, and will continue the clothing and furnishing business under the name and style of Geo. Blanchard & Son.

I take this opportunity of returning thanks to the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope a continuance of the same for the new firm.

I am very respectfully yours,
GEORGE BLANCHARD.

Copartnership.

HAVING this day associated with me in the Wine and Liquor business my son, J. Louis Schroeder, the firm is changed to J. H. Schroeder & Son.

J. H. SCHROEDER.
Jan. 1, 1859

Copartnership Notice.

JUNIUS B. ALEXANDER, esq., is admitted as a partner in our house from the date.

JAN. 1, 1859. H. NEWCOMB & BRO.

NOTICE.

A. O. BRANNIS is admitted a partner in the house of A. Brannis & Sommers, Louisville, and Hilda & Sommers, of Orleans, from the 1st inst. The style of both houses will be continued as heretofore.

BRANNIS & SOMMERS.
Nov. 1, 1858 d&wtf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a partnership (dating from the 1st inst.) for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Business under the name and style of TYLER & MARTIN.

WM. L. TYLER.
Nov. 8 1858 dtf F. J. MARTIN.

Copartnership

WE have this day associated with us our book keeper, Mr. J. P. Ward will continue the Seed, Implement and Agricultural business under the same name and style as heretofore.

ISTAIN BROTHERS.
Sept. 1, 1858 d3m wdsd

Copartnership.

I HAVE associated with me in business Mr. John S. Lear, formerly of Russellville, Ky., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business under the firm and style of Waggener & Lear at the store recently occupied by Mr. John B. Allen, north side of Main st., between the head of Scribner's Row and Fifth.

E. R. WAGGENER.
Nov. 1, 1858 m17

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the Merchant Tailoring business and have taken the house lately occupied by Thomas M. Glover, on Main, below Fourth and will open their new stock in a few days of the latest styles, where they invite the attention of the public as well as their individual friends.

J. Z. STEVENS,
W. D. ARMSTRONG.
Oct. 14, 1858. dlm&wm

J. A. PENTON. R. A. GLORE.

PENTON & GLORE,

Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FEED AND PRODUCE,

No. 86 Fourth street, between Main and the river,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Hay, Grain and all kinds of Produce sold on Commission.
Consignments solicited an liberal cash advances made
oc dtf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of Branch Patterson & Co. and Patterson, Brannon, Gilbert & Co. was dissolved on the 1st December by mutual consent. Geo. Near, the successor of the firm, is alone authorized to receive all debts due the property and to liquidate its business.

GEORGE NEAR.
H. B. BURRELL.
Dec. 31, 1858.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me my son, John R. Blanchard, and will continue the clothing and furnishing business under the name and style of Geo. Blanchard & Son.

I take this opportunity of returning thanks to the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope a continuance of the same for the new firm.

I am very respectfully yours,
GEORGE BLANCHARD.

Copartnership

HAVING this day associated with me in the Wine and Liquor business my son, J. Louis Schroeder, the firm is changed to J. H. Schroeder & Son.

J. H. SCHROEDER.
Jan. 1, 1859

Copartnership Notice

JUNIUS B. ALEXANDER, esq., is admitted as a partner in our house from the date.

JAN. 1, 1859. H. NEWCOMB & BRO

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of DUNLAP & MORRIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts with the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand.

JAMES DUNLAP.
JOHN MORRIS.
Jan. 1, 1859 dlm

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation

ANDREW BUCHANAN
MARION S. PARMELEE.
Dec. 31, 1858

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me GEO. C. Dunlap and will continue the business at the old stand (No. 156 Main) under the name of A. BUCHANAN & CO. as heretofore.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1858.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have associated with them in business Mr. Wm. Wilson, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 56 Third street, under the name and style of WILSON, HUNT & CO.

WILSON & HUNT,
Late of Wathen & Ousley.
Louisville, Ky., January 1st, 1859.

Dissolution.

THE firm of HAWES & BRO. was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. J. W. Seaton retiring from the concern. The business will be settled by W. F. Dawes, who is authorized to receive all debts due the late firm and pay its liabilities.

J. HAWES & BRO.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1859

JOHN R. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant

AND

Wholesale Dealer in Groceries,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAS taken the store No. 56 Main street, north side, between Second and Third, four doors above Lower Market, and will give his personal attention to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c., and to the purchase of a WHOLESALE GROCERY STOCK, which he intends to locate at the above stand.

JOHN R. ALLEN.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation

ANDREW BUCHANAN
MARION S. PARMELEE.
Dec. 31, 1858

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me GEO. C. Dunlap and will continue the business at the old stand (No. 156 Main) under the name of A. BUCHANAN & CO. as heretofore.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1858.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have associated with them in business Mr. Wm. Wilson, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 56 Third street, under the name and style of WILSON, HUNT & CO.

WILSON & HUNT,
Late of Wathen & Ousley.
Louisville, Ky., January 1st, 1859.

Dissolution.

THE firm of HAWES & BRO. was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. J. W. Seaton retiring from the concern. The business will be settled by W. F. Dawes, who is authorized to receive all debts due the late firm and pay its liabilities.

J. HAWES & BRO.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1859

JOHN R. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAS taken the store No. 56 Main street, north side, between Second and Third, four doors above Lower Market, and will give his personal attention to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c., and to the purchase of a WHOLESALE GROCERY STOCK, which he intends to locate at the above stand.

JOHN R. ALLEN.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation

ANDREW BUCHANAN
MARION S. PARMELEE.
Dec. 31, 1858

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me my son